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SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 18th meeting MEETING

Chairman:	Mr. KITTIKHOUN	(Lao People's Democratic Republic)
later:	Ms. CARAYANIDES (Vice-Chairman)	(Australia)
later:	Mr. KITTIKHOUN (Chairman)	(Lao People's Democratic Republic)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 86: COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS (continued) (A/51/98-S/1996/270, A/51/130; A/C.4/51/L.9 and L.10)

1. Mr. DANESH-YAZDI (Islamic Republic of Iran) endorsed the statement made by Thailand on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement. Although United Nations peacekeeping operations had played a significant role in preventing the escalation of conflicts and maintaining international peace and security, they should not be regarded as a substitute for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The success of peacekeeping operations could only be ensured through strict observance of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States and non-intervention in their internal affairs. The experiences of recent years confirmed that obtaining prior consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force were key elements for the success of peacekeeping operations, which should be established with precisely defined mandates, clear objectives, secure financing and adequate resources. Equal opportunities should be ensured for the widest participation of all States, particularly the developing countries, not only in peacekeeping operations but in all mechanisms for command and control of such operations.

2. His delegation wished to reiterate the position of the Non-Aligned Movement that no funds should be diverted to peacekeeping at the expense of development activities. The root causes of conflicts often lay in the lack of economic opportunities. There was no better way of achieving peace than promoting development and ensuring the stability of United Nations development activities throughout the world.

3. In recent years, the financial crisis of the Organization had encouraged the practice of granting licenses to one State or a group of States to operate on behalf of the United Nations, and more recently the practice of employing loaned officers in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which had changed the composition of the Department to the detriment of the developing countries. In recruiting its staff, the Department should be guided by the concept of multilateralism and observe the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Articles 100 and 101.

4. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations had taken note in its report (A/51/130) of the progress made in elaborating a code of conduct for United Nations peacekeeping personnel that was consistent with the applicable standards of international humanitarian law. Such a code would undoubtedly contribute to the success of United Nations peacekeeping efforts and enhance their credibility worldwide.

5. His delegation believed that, since the Special Committee was the only subsidiary body of the General Assembly which discussed in depth all aspects of peacekeeping operations, it would be advisable to expand its membership. In that regard, his delegation supported draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9 and looked

forward to making more contributions to the work of the Special Committee as a full member at its 1997 session.

6. Ms. Carayanides (Australia), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

7. Mr. GOGSADZE (Georgia) said that the timely application of preventive diplomacy at an early stage of conflicts could prevent many acts of violence and was the most efficient and desirable means of easing tensions before they turned into conflicts. The United Nations could achieve significant results with a very small number of peacekeepers. It might therefore be very worthwhile to establish a new Preventive Diplomacy Centre in the United Nations Secretariat which would collect and analyse information for early warning purposes.

8. One of the major preconditions for launching peacekeeping operations was an agreement on a lasting ceasefire. But experience showed that ceasefire agreements were often violated for the express purpose of avoiding the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces. In certain cases it was therefore necessary to begin peacekeeping operations before the conflict had ended. Such action might not suit the purposes of one of the parties to the conflict, but postponement of the operation could favour the aggressor. In theory, the use of force should not be ruled out in order to achieve the desired outcome. At the same time it was important to take into account that peace enforcement required an approach and type of activity that were different from peacekeeping in its classic form, but were nevertheless in keeping with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter.

9. Peacekeeping forces should increasingly assume police functions in order to encourage progress in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Despite the active involvement of the United Nations in the conflict in Abkhazia, and despite 15 Security Council resolutions and 12 statements by the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Georgia, conditions in that region remained dangerous, and 300,000 refugees were waiting for a solution.

10. His Government supported the establishment of a rapidly deployable mission headquarters and the use of rapidly deployable United Nations military observers, both of which would help to prevent or contain conflicts at an early stage. His delegation also welcomed the decision to extend the membership of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, believing that such a measure would help to enhance its effectiveness.

11. His Government was concerned by the continuing attacks and acts of violence against United Nations personnel and hoped that the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel would help to protect them.

12. Mr. RIDER (New Zealand) said that his country was a staunch supporter of the Organization's role in international peacekeeping, despite the mixed results of its operations in the 1990s. There had been successes, such as those achieved in Cambodia, Mozambique and El Salvador, as well as disappointments and frustrations, such as those in Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda. However, valuable lessons for future operations could be drawn from those experiences. First, the United Nations must avoid mixing enforcement tasks with peacekeeping. Second,

it must always have the resources required to meet its obligations, especially in the context of activities under Chapter VII of the Charter, for which United Nations forces must be appropriately configured and equipped in view of the higher level of threat involved.

13. The Security Council must be wary of adopting resolutions to which the Organization's Members could not give effect, since such actions posed a credibility problem. New Zealand had always taken seriously the Charter requirement that Member States must make available armed forces and other assistance for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. It continued to believe that Security Council-mandated operations, under United Nations command and control, provided the assurances desired by Member States, especially smaller ones. The United Nations could not shirk its responsibility when operations involving a potential enforcement dimension were contemplated. If it did so, it could quickly become irrelevant. The Organization must respond effectively to threats to international peace and security and must not merely rubber-stamp the actions of great Powers.

14. When the international community lacked the will to act, alternatives must be sought, as in the cases of Haiti and Zaire. However commendable the intentions of major players, recourse to "coalitions of the willing" should be the exception, not the rule. The Committee and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations were responsible for establishing peacekeeping structures that would convince Member States of the value of the Organization's approach.

15. The United Nations must be able to respond more rapidly to emerging situations. New Zealand contributed to the Organization's standby arrangements and commended the proposal to establish a rapidly deployable operational headquarters team. Although he understood the concern expressed by some delegations about the staffing of such a headquarters and of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the achievement of a balance among all of the countries which contributed to peacekeeping would take time and should not be sought at the expense of the Department's effectiveness.

16. Trained military personnel were needed at Headquarters as well as in the field. Such personnel had the discipline and the professional skills to cope with unpredictable situations, such as those which had arisen in recent peacekeeping operations, especially in intra-State conflicts. However, training for international operations encompassed areas which went beyond the training offered nationally. New Zealand congratulated the Training Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on its efforts, through the establishment of training assistance teams and the issuance of various publications, to improve common understanding of accepted doctrines of modern-day peacekeeping operations, which were multidimensional in nature.

17. Mines posed an unacceptable threat to peacekeeping operations and a longer-term humanitarian challenge. Every effort must be made to allocate the necessary resources for demining activities. He welcomed the recommendation, in the Special Committee's report (A/51/130), on the use of a more coordinated approach between the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in that area.

18. For all of the Secretariat's efforts, troop-contributing countries were the backbone of peacekeeping operations; he was therefore concerned to note that, at the end of September, the United Nations owed more than $1 billion to those countries for troops and equipment. That situation was not sustainable in the long term; to redress the problem, it was vital that countries should pay all of their outstanding contributions as soon as possible. He was pleased that the General Assembly, by its resolution 50/222, had adopted new procedures for determining the amounts owed to troop contributors for contingent-owned equipment, even though the funds needed for full reimbursement were not yet available. He noted that the Secretariat had issued a draft contribution agreement (A/50/995) covering the personnel, services and equipment provided by countries. That new agreement was preferable to the 1991 model agreement, although some changes were required to ensure that small contributors were not placed at a disadvantage.

19. He was pleased that the Security Council had heeded the concerns expressed about the need for greater transparency in its decision-making process and that it had taken steps to hold more consultations with troop contributors and other interested delegations. Moreover, he welcomed the proposal concerning open-ended membership of the Special Committee, and trusted that it would lead to greater participation in the 1997 session. Lastly, he supported draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.10*, which had been introduced by Ukraine, and urged all Member States to give positive consideration to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

20. Mr. MAPURANGA (Zimbabwe) said that he supported the statement made by the representative of Thailand on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Since the end of the cold war, the United Nations had carried out peacekeeping operations in various inter-State or intra-State conflicts, with mixed results. Despite the setbacks which the Organization had suffered in those activities, Zimbabwe firmly believed that the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council, was uniquely responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the principles laid down in the Charter. Regional arrangements only supplemented the efforts of the United Nations. Africa had long indicated its willingness to play a role in that area. He recalled, in that connection, the communiqué on the current crisis in the Great Lakes region issued on 11 November 1996 at the fourth extraordinary meeting of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. Like other African States, Zimbabwe was committed to cooperating with the United Nations in the area of peacekeeping, as demonstrated by its participation in the operations in Somalia and Rwanda and in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III). In addition, a regional peacekeeping training centre had been set up in Harare.

21. Peacekeeping operations should be guided by the principles and purposes contained in the Charter with respect to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which were within their domestic jurisdiction. Moreover, such operations required the consent of the parties concerned and must observe the principles of impartiality and the non-use of force except in self-defence. In that connection, he welcomed the establishment of the Lessons Learned Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and supported the proposal to provide it with a

predictable source of funding instead of continuing to finance it through voluntary contributions.

22. The United Nations could not fulfil its task of maintaining international peace and security if Member States did not pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without preconditions. Zimbabwe reiterated that those States that were permanent members of the Security Council had a special obligation in that regard and should make payments commensurate with their responsibility and power, in accordance with the ad hoc scale of 1963. Zimbabwe also urged the Secretariat to facilitate the process of reimbursing troop-contributing States, and to give priority to the developing countries. A uniform scale of death and disability compensation for all members of peacekeeping missions should be established at the earliest possible date.

23. He noted a disquieting trend to engage loaned staff in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. If that trend continued, the Department's decision-making process might be compromised. The staff members on loan were paid by their national Governments and tended to be loyal to the instructions of their sponsors. Accordingly, every effort should be made to ensure that such personnel did not represent more than 50 per cent of the staffing table. The Committee should correct that anomaly. At a time when an effort was being made to downsize in the Secretariat, as the result of a deliberately induced financial crisis, it would be unfortunate if the trend to privatize the Secretariat, to the detriment of the principles of equitable geographical representation and impartiality of the Organization's staff, were allowed to continue.

24. The effective implementation of the stand by arrangements could contribute significantly to improving the response time for deployment of peacekeepers in emergency situations. Moreover, Zimbabwe welcomed the proposal to establish a rapidly deployable mission headquarters in the Secretariat, although it believed that before the arrangements were finalized, all Member States should be consulted and given the opportunity to decide on the matter. Zimbabwe hoped that the arrangements would be transparent and that staffing for the headquarters would reflect the principle of the broadest possible geographical representation. It would also prefer to have the headquarters financed totally from the regular budget or the support account for peacekeeping, rather than from voluntary contributions.

25. He supported the proposal to expand the membership of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and expressed the hope that the Special Committee would eventually become open-ended. He added that Zimbabwe attached great importance to the consultations between the Security Council, the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries.

26. Prince ZEID AL HUSSEIN (Jordan) stressed that, in the past seven years, Jordan had been one of the leading troop contributors to United Nations missions. It currently ranked fifth among troop-contributing States and participated in eight peacekeeping operations. It therefore warmly welcomed the recommendation formulated in paragraph 84 of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/51/130) to expand its membership to include those States that had participated as observers during its 1996 session and troop-

contributing States. Jordan would submit its application for membership in the Special Committee in the near future.

27. While his Government remained willing to participate in peacekeeping operations, it was regrettable that the United Nations could not reimburse troop-contributing States for contingent-owned equipment in full and on time. Despite its serious economic hardships, Jordan had not failed to pay its assessed contributions, nor had it desisted from participating in peacekeeping operations. Jordan hailed the new reimbursement system elaborated by the Secretariat in cooperation with Member States, but believed that the system would not be effective if States in arrears did not pay the sums they owed.

28. Jordan also supported the statements delivered by the representatives of Nigeria, Pakistan and Thailand concerning death and disability compensation of staff participating in peacekeeping operations. During the 1993-1996 period, Jordan had suffered 139 casualties and seven Jordanian citizens had lost their lives in those operations. It was unacceptable that the United Nations did not apply a uniform scale to death or disability compensation, that the scale applied in every case was determined by criteria relating to the nationality of the victim and that, even when compensation was determined under the current system, it was not paid in a timely manner. It was time for the Fourth Committee to take a fresh look at that important issue.

29. He commended the work carried out by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in particular its establishment of the Mission Planning Service, the Training Unit and the training assistance teams. He highlighted the recommendation contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/51/130, para. 50) that the Lessons Learned Unit should have regular and predictable financing and not depend on voluntary contributions.

30. Jordan had been the first country to sign the memorandum of understanding with the United Nations on the standby arrangements and supported the Secretariat's efforts to establish a rapidly deployable mission headquarters. His delegation supported the conclusions contained in paragraph 47 of the Special Committee's report concerning the loaned officers working in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. It also believed that the meetings between Security Council members and troop-contributing countries should be institutionalized. In that connection, he praised the statement delivered by the President of the Security Council on 28 March 1996 (document S/PRST/1996/13). Jordan also believed that the Department should provide troop-contributing countries with periodic reports on the situations of each of the peacekeeping missions.

31. Jordan supported the comments and conclusions formulated by the representative of Thailand on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/51/432). It was to be hoped that the Secretariat would take the appropriate steps at the earliest possible date to remedy the regrettable situation described therein.

32. Mr. BUNE (Fiji) said that the maintenance of international peace and security was a fundamental purpose of the United Nations, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations. While peacekeeping operations had not resolved

all conflicts, they had made a significant contribution to peace in the world. Fiji recognized, however, the need for a system of preventive diplomacy that could respond to potential conflict situations promptly, effectively and by peaceful means. In that connection, he referred to the recommendation 1 formulated by his delegation during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly to set up a special department to pursue preventive diplomacy in order to assist in conflict prevention and resolution, which would also have the capacity to gather and analyse the necessary information to that end. In that context, the proposal formulated by Norway in the General Assembly to establish a fund for preventive action, and its offer to make annual contributions to such a fund were laudable.

33. Fiji had participated actively in most United Nations peacekeeping missions by sending troops to the Middle East, Iraq and Kuwait, Afghanistan, Somalia and Rwanda. Its policemen had also served in Angola, Cambodia, Namibia and Iraq and were currently participating in the Eastern Slavonia and Croatia missions. A number of Fiji's soldiers had lost their lives in endeavouring to maintain peace and security in the world. Its delegation therefore supported the call to establish a uniform scale of death and disability compensation for all staff participating in United Nations peacekeeping missions.

34. His delegation reiterated its deep concern over the financial situation of the United Nations and the failure of some Member States to pay their assessed contributions. The permanent members of the Security Council had a special responsibility to bear peacekeeping expenditures, and all Member States should pay their contributions in full, on time, and without conditions. It was also necessary to revise the system of apportioning expenses for peacekeeping operations among Member States to take account of the special situation of small island developing States. His delegation urged the United Nations to expeditiously settle the arrears outstanding to certain countries for their participation in peacekeeping operations.

35. His Government endorsed the recommendation that the membership of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations should be expanded and looked forward to participating actively in the deliberations of that important body. On the other hand, his delegation believed that a reduction in the size of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations would weaken the capacity of the United Nations to respond to crises and manage existing and future peacekeeping operations. His delegation also welcomed the proposal to establish a rapidly deployable mission headquarters within the Secretariat. The use of seconded and loaned personnel in the Department should be thoroughly reviewed, and special emphasis should be placed on recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. The system of loan officers had created an imbalance between the number of staff from developed countries and the number from developing countries. It was clear that developing countries were in no position to provide loan officers. The offer by Norway to cover the expenses of one person from a developing country for a position in the rapidly deployable mission headquarters was one way of rectifying the imbalance which currently existed in the Department. His Government urged other developed countries to make similar contributions. Finally, his delegation fully supported the proposals and recommendations contained in the Special Committee's report and reiterated its

commitment to and support for the international peacekeeping operations of the United Nations.

36. Mr. KITTIKHOUN (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Chairman, resumed the Chair.

37. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had concluded its general debate on agenda item 86.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.45 p.m.

Draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9

38. Mr. KARSGAARD (Canada) introduced draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9, which collated the proposals, recommendations and conclusions which the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations had adopted by consensus. All of the above were contained in paragraphs 29 to 85 of its report. He hoped that the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly would also adopt those items by consensus. In that regard, he indicated that many member States which had increased their participation in peacekeeping activities attached great importance to the recommendation to expand the membership of the Special Committee, as provided for in operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of the draft resolution.

39. Mr. KHAN (Secretary of the Committee) read out the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9, which were related to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 47, 50, 61, 62 and 74 of the Special Committee's report.

40. Paragraph 47 of the report urged the Secretary-General and the competent bodies of the General Assembly to take steps to ensure that the recruitment of military personnel loaned to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with established procedures. The current 115 loaned officers would represent a regular budget expenditure of $22,845,400 for the biennium 1998-1999, but, in any case, the objective outlined in paragraph 47 would be achieved gradually. The issue of loaned personnel had been discussed in a number of Committees, and the Secretary-General would prepare a comprehensive report to the General Assembly on the matter.

41. Paragraph 50 urged the Secretary-General to seek regular and predictable financing for the Lessons Learned Unit. The estimated personnel costs, which were currently funded from voluntary contributions, were $1,116,250, and the estimated translation costs for the Unit's studies amounted to $86,270. Paragraph 61 requested that the linguistic composition of staff involved in peacekeeping operations should be taken into account when preparing manuals and handbooks for use in the field, which would necessitate an appropriation in the amount of $125,450 for translation purposes.

42. Paragraph 62 urged the Secretary-General to further strengthen the Civilian Police Unit. To that end, it was proposed that four additional posts (one P-4, one P-3 and two General Service staff) should be created, representing an expenditure of $638,400 in respect of salaries and $28,400 in respect of travel

costs. Finally, paragraph 74 urged the Secretary-General to accord high priority to the early settlement of all pending claims. In order to process those claims, 14 posts at the P-3 level would be needed at an estimated cost of $2,693,600. That estimate had already been included in the projected costs associated with the financing of officers on loan.

43. Ms. SHENWICK (United States of America) said that the functions mentioned by the Secretary of the Committee were related to support for peacekeeping operations and were currently funded from the support account for such operations. It would therefore be better to revise the expenditure estimates in connection with that account during the current year or to formulate new estimates for the following year instead of charging that expenditure to the regular budget.

44. Mr. HE Yafei (China) said that his delegation was broadly in agreement with the contents of the resolution, but believed that, since paragraph 4 of the draft resolution related to financial questions, those should be examined by the Fifth Committee. Paragraph 4 should therefore be omitted.

45. Mr. HOLOHAN (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the European Union, asked whether an outline of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution would be circulated. If so, the delegations would have to have an opportunity to study it before they could express their views.

46. Mr. KHAN (Secretary of the Committee) said that an outline of the programme budget implications was being prepared and would be circulated as soon as it was ready.

47. Mr. McCARTHY (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, said that delegations required a minimum of 24 hours to study programme budget implications.

48. The CHAIRMAN suggested that further consideration should be given to the draft resolution at a later meeting.

49. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.10*

50. Mr. HORIN (Ukraine) introduced draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.10* on behalf of the sponsors, which had been joined by Bulgaria, Costa Rica and Spain. The current situation with respect to the safety of United Nations personnel was unsatisfactory. Since September 1995, 56 peacekeepers had lost their lives in carrying out their mission. The international community should make more effective use of all available instruments and should explore other ways to strengthen the protection of United Nations personnel. The prompt entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel would be an important step in that direction, but to date, only 43 States had signed the Convention and only 10 had become parties to it. Thus, there was clearly a need for the proposed draft resolution, in which all States that had not yet done so were urged to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention to bring about its entry into force as soon as possible, and the

Secretary-General was requested to take the necessary steps to facilitate the dissemination of information relating to the Convention and to promote its wider appreciation.

51. The sponsors and other interested delegations wished to revise paragraph 3 of the draft resolution by deleting the words "within existing resources" and inserting the words "to continue" before the words "to take", so that the beginning of the paragraph would read, "Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary steps ...". The sponsors hoped that the draft resolution, as orally revised, would be adopted without a vote.

52. Mr. RIVERO (Cuba) said that, although Cuba shared the concerns of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.10*, it would not change the reservations it had expressed upon the adoption, by General Assembly resolution 49/59, of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

53. The CHAIRMAN announced that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.10*, as orally revised, without a vote.

54. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 89: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH IMPEDE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION (continued) (A/51/23 (Part III) and A/C.4/51/L.2)

55. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/51/23 (Part III)). The Committee would consider, first, the draft resolution on activities of foreign economic and other interests which impeded the implementation of the Declaration, contained in chapter V, paragraph 12, of the report, together with the proposed amendments contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2.

Document A/C.4/51/L.2

56. Mr. HOLOHAN (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the amendments contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2 had been proposed with the intention of improving the draft resolution contained in chapter V, paragraph 12, of the Special Committee's report by bringing it more into line with the real situation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Those Territories had a continuing need for financial investments to assist them in their overall development. It was encouraging, in that regard, that a distinction was being made between the beneficial and the potentially harmful effects of foreign economic activities. The proposals put forward by the European Union in both 1995 and 1996 had been aimed at correcting the implication that all foreign economic activity was inherently damaging.

57. The proposed amendments were essentially a repetition of those submitted in 1995. Furthermore, in June 1996, negotiations had begun on the issue with the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee. It was clear, therefore, that sufficient time had been available for fruitful discussions on the subject. Unfortunately, however, the Special Committee had not accepted the substance of the European Union's position. Accordingly, he asked all delegations to support the proposed amendments to make the draft resolution acceptable to a wider segment of the international community.

58. Mr. SAMANA (Papua New Guinea), speaking on behalf of the Special Committee, said that, following in-depth discussions with the European Union, the Special Committee had decided to accept only two of the proposed amendments. The draft resolution currently before the Committee referred to activities of foreign economic and other interests which impeded or hindered the decolonization process and prevented the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories from adopting a policy of protecting their essential interests in relation to their resources.

59. The Special Committee had decided to accept the amendment contained in paragraph 6 of document A/C.4/51/L.2, provided that the words "as well as the right to the enjoyment of resources in their best interests" were added at the end of the paragraph, after the words "Colonial Countries and Peoples". In addition, the Special Committee did not object to the amendment contained in paragraph 7 of the document submitted by the European Union, provided that paragraph 3 of the draft resolution adopted by the Special Committee was maintained. In other words, the amendment proposed by the European Union should be added to the draft resolution as paragraph 3 bis.

60. Mr. SÁENZ (Costa Rica) said that he shared the view of Papua New Guinea that the proposed amendments could be detrimental to the right of peoples to self-determination. Each amendment should be considered separately.

61. Mr. NÚÑEZ MOSQUERA (Cuba) said he regretted that the Committee nad once again been presented with a long list of amendments to one of the resolutions which the Special Committee was recommending to the General Assembly for adoption. There would have been no need for the Committee to consider the amendments again if their sponsors had cooperated in the work of the Special Committee and its Subcommittee on Small Territories; he hoped that, in 1997, the European Union would participate in the meetings of those bodies and that an agreement would be reached so as to prevent a repetition of the current situation, which did nothing to advance the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The draft resolution proposed by the Special Committee in 1996 reflected many of the ideas presented in 1995. He shared the views of the representative of Papua New Guinea, who was Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, in relation to the proposed amendments.

62. Ms. CHEN Qinghong (China) said that she supported the statement made by the representative of Papua New Guinea on behalf of the Special Committee.

63. Mr. FORERO (Colombia) said that he joined the previous speakers in supporting the statement made by the representative of Papua New Guinea. The Special Committee had done its best to harmonize the amendments proposed by the

European Union with the text of the draft resolution. Unfortunately, anything beyond those efforts would have been incompatible with the decolonization process which the Special Committee itself constantly promoted. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries supported the work of the Special Committee in that the latter promoted the Movement's principles and objectives in relation to decolonization. The draft resolution before the Committee accurately reflected those principles.

64. The CHAIRMAN asked whether there was consensus on the subamendments proposed by the representative of Papua New Guinea.

65. Mr. HOLOHAN (Ireland) said he believed that the European Union would be willing to accept the proposed subamendments. However, he asked that the proposed amendments should be put to a vote.

66. Mr. ARKWRIGHT (United Kingdom) said that he could not accept paragraph 3 of the draft resolution in its current form and that he therefore could not accept the subamendment proposed by the representative of Papua New Guinea. He asked that the proposed amendment to that paragraph should be put to a vote.

67. The CHAIRMAN said that Cuba had requested that a recorded vote should be taken on each of the amendments submitted by Ireland on behalf of the European Union, with the exception of the amendment to paragraph 6 and the additional amendment proposed, on which there was consensus.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 1

68. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,

United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia.

69. The amendment was rejected by 56 votes to 49, with 18 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 2

70. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand.

71. The amendment was rejected by 62 votes to 46, with 17 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 3

72. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark,

Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Haiti, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

73. The amendment was rejected by 68 votes to 46, with 12 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 4

74. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico,

Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Egypt, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

75. The amendment was rejected by 66 votes to 47, with 12 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 5

76. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

77. The amendment was rejected by 66 votes to 47, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 6

78. The amendment, as orally revised, was adopted.

Amendment contained in A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 7

79. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Israel, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federal States of), Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America.

80. The amendment was rejected by 66 votes to 45, with 14 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 8 (a)

81. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile,

China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Israel, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America.

82. The amendment was rejected by 62 votes to 46, with 13 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 8 (b)

83. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

84. The amendment was rejected by 66 votes to 47, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 8 (c)

85. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Israel, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America.

86. The amendment was rejected by 65 votes to 45, with 13 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 9

87. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

88. The amendment was rejected by 64 votes to 48, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 10 (a)

89. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

90. The amendment was rejected by 65 votes to 48, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 10 (b)

91. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

92. The amendment was rejected by 64 votes to 48, with 12 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 11 (a)

93. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

94. The amendment was rejected by 66 votes to 48, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 11 (b)

95. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

96. The amendment was rejected by 65 votes to 45, with 12 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 12

97. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

98. The amendment was rejected by 65 votes to 48, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 13

99. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

100. The amendment was rejected by 66 votes to 48, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 14

101. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

102. The amendment was rejected by 69 votes to 45, with 11 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.2, paragraph 15

103. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

104. The amendment was rejected by 68 votes to 46, with 12 abstentions.

Amendment contained in document A/C.4/51/L.12, paragraph 16

105. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain,

Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand.

106. The amendment was rejected by 69 votes to 46, with 11 abstentions.

Draft resolution contained in document A/51/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 12

107. The CHAIRMAN said that a recorded vote had been requested on the draft resolution as a whole.

108. A recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as a whole, as orally amended.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

109. The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by 87 votes to 44, with no abstentions.

110. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 89.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/51/23 (Part III), chapter VI, paragraph 11)

111. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to take a decision on the draft decision concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, contained in chapter VI, paragraph 11, of the Special Committee's report. A recorded vote had been requested on the draft decision.

Draft decision contained in document A/51/23 (Part III), chapter VI, paragraph 11

112. A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Eritrea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

113. The draft decision was adopted by 87 votes to 46, with no abstentions.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.